Numb. 895

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17. 1738.

N° 903.

Recapitulatory Obſervations on falſe Patriotiſm *and* falſe Patriots.

Have now finiſhed my Obſervations on the Hiſtory of falſe Patriotiſm among the Antients: I am not at all ſurpriz'd at the Reflections caſt upon me by a certain Writer, as if I had wander'd from the Point, and digreſſed from the Subject at preſent under publick Conſideration. Theſe People think every thing ill writ which falls not from their own Pens; and repreſent all Diſcourſes as unſeaſonable, if they do not ſome way or other tend to vilify the preſent Miniſtry. But as I profeſs myſelf a Fool of a cooler Conſtitution, as my Intent is not to expoſe the perſonal Failings of thoſe who oppoſe the Adminiſtration, but the Wrongneſs of the Oppoſition itſelf, I do not think it neceſſary to cry out for Help to the People, or to intimate the Lawfulneſs of Aſſaſſination on certain Occaſions, as ſome of theſe Writers have done. The Cauſe I am engaged in is good, and if I cannot make this appear in my Writings, I will never raiſe any Suſpicion that it is bad, by the Unjuſtifiableneſs of what I write.

I know no Point which has been labour'd with greater Aſſiduity by the *Craftſman* than this, *That* Oppoſition *is the Nurſe of* Liberty, *and that therefore this Spirit ſhould ever be encouraged.* From my *ſhort Hiſtory of falſe Patriotiſm* it appears, that this Maxim, how much ſoever applauded, is but very ill founded, and that Oppoſition hath very often been the Ruin of States, hardly ever done them the leaſt Good. When *Ariſtides* and *Themiſtocles* united, they ſaved *Athens* and all *Greece*. When *Philip* found a Way by the force of Money, to raiſe an Oppoſition againſt *Demoſthenes*, the Conſequence was, that the *Athenians* were undone, and with them all *Greece*. The ſame thing happened at *Sparta*, while her Inhabitants were united, they were the firſt People in *Peleponneſus*. But when in the firſt *Perſian* War, *Pauſanias* began to form a Faction in that City for promoting his private Ends, he firſt loſt his own Command over the Confederates, and next deprived his Country of the Superiority ſhe had till then enjoy'd Among the *Romans* the ſame thing is viſible. Whenever the People were united the State proſpered; its Enemies were never encouraged, they never gain'd any Aſcendancy over *Rome*; but when the Diſcord of her Citizens was either mediately, or immediately the Cauſe. *Coriolanus* brought the Republick to the Brink of Ruin; *Coriolanus* was an exiled *Roman*, a Man of high Spirit, ill uſed by *falſe Patriots*. *Cataline* again threatened the Republick with Deſtruction; *Cataline* too was a *Roman*, but he was a *falſe Patriot*. The *Romans* were at laſt Ruin'd; but how? Certainly by an *Oppoſition*; a long Contention of Parties corrupted the Minds of the People, and effected what all their Enemies could never effect, by Force or Fraud. Shall we ſay then, that *Oppoſition* is wholeſome, or that it is not dangerous? No, ſurely, we muſt be convinced that it is ſo far from being either ſalutary or harmleſs, that of all *Political Poiſons*, it is the moſt virulent.

ANOTHER Point of Doctrine laid down with great Aſſurance by the Malecontents is this; *That in a* free State *every Man is at Liberty to talk of publick Affairs, and to talk of them in what Language he thinks fit.* In conſequence of this Maxim, theſe Gentlemen have talked very freely and very oddly, and yet I crave Leave to ſay, that there never was a *Maxim* more raſhly taken up than this, which is equally againſt the Rules of common Senſe, common Experience, and common good Manners: *Common Senſe* ſhews us, that the very beſt Government may be calumniated and hated by ſome Men; and if theſe Men are at Liberty to ſay what they think of it, would imply, that the beſt Government would ſuffer itſelf to be *Libelled*; or, in other Words, would ſuffer its Subjects to be ſeduced into Rebellion with Impunity; which is an Abſurdity. *Common Experience* teaches us, that the beſt Governments which are, or which have been in the World, never did or do ſuffer this. Libels were not permitted in *Athens* or *Rome*: Nor at this Day dare a Man abuſe the Adminiſtration of *Holland*, any more than the Adminiſtration of *Turkey*; the only Difference is, that he may deliver his Thoughts with Decency in one Place, whereas delivering them at all would be dangerous in the other. In common good Manners, a Clerk in a Compting-houſe, does not upbraid the Merchant he lives with on his ill Conduct; nor does any Servant preſume to treat his Maſter with ill Language. If, therefore, Subordination in ſuch Caſes keeps Men within certain Bounds, ſhall they act without all Reſtraint, with reſpect to the King's Adminiſtration; or can it be reaſonable to treat his Miniſters in ſuch a manner as one Neighbour would not treat another? But it will be ſaid, that the Warmth with which theſe Gentlemen ſpeak, ariſes from their Zeal for their Country, and the Diſlike they have to Perſons who prejudice it. Now what is this more or leſs than begging the Queſtion? Theſe Gentlemen undertake to prove, that we are under a *bad Adminiſtration*; and to ſupport the Stile in which they deliver themſelves on this Occaſion, they only deſire it may be taken for granted, that we are under a bad Adminiſtration. Very modeſt and rational truly! No more than what all *falſe Patriots* have ſaid from the beginning of Time to this Day. It is the natural Language of this Sort of People, and we muſt not expect that we ſhould talk any other; it is the *Shibboleth* by which we may know them, a Mark like that ſet on *Cain*, which no Act can remove.

A Third favourite Maxim of theſe moſt wiſe and reaſonable Men is this, That Virtue, Probity, Wit, Learning, and common Senſe, belong excluſively to themſelves: In Right of this modeſt Aſſertion they receive Wages every Week, and upbraid others with being mercenary Writers. They are not a Grain more careful in their private Conduct than other People, and yet make no Scruple of pretending to all the Nicety of *Cato*, boaſt of their being obſtinately Good, and rail with a righteous Vehemence againſt the Vices, in a Habit of which they live. They are very frequently defeated in Points of Controverſy; yet, like a certain *Grecian* Chief, they triumph by Dint of their Aſſurance, and brag of Victory to thoſe who were Witneſſes of their being overcome: Fond of acting the Part of Accuſers, they are continually charging either the Great, whom they oppoſe, or the Little, againſt whom they write, firſt with one thing, then with another, always without Proof, and to their own Confuſion, if the being convicted of Falſhood would confound them; but they continue ſtill the ſame, and like thorough paced Informers, as ſoon as one Cauſe has miſcarried commence another.

THESE Marks, as they apparently diſtinguiſh the preſent Party, who value themſelves on being ſtiled the Oppoſition, ſo they are evidently the ſame which have characteriz'd falſe Patriots in all Ages. There are many other ſmaller and leſs perceptible Notes, which might be taken Notice of as infallibly indicating the ſame Caſt of Mind; but as theſe would require a ſtricter Attention and nicer Diſcernment, I have not thought it neceſſary to inſiſt upon them. Thoſe I have mentioned, are ſo ſtrongly and ſo clearly demoſtrated what I produced them to prove, that I may ſafely reſt the Matter here. It is true, the Scribes of Faction may ſay a great many plauſible Things in ſupport of their Cauſe, ſince Power is ever obnoxious to Envy, and the Malice of the Reader ſeldom fails to help out the Wit of the Writer, who boldly attacks ſuch as are above them both: But when it is conſidered, that unleſs Power be lodged ſome where, we cannot have Recourſe to Protection any where, it appears alſo, that this Sort of Conduct ought to be diſproved, and on this Reaſoning is built the Cenſure of Libels, which every conſiderate Man paſſes, how much ſoever he may be pleaſed with the Wit of them; for 'tis one thing to laugh at Ridicule, and another to applaud it: The firſt is the Effect of Inadvertency, but the latter of due Attention: which, as they are the moſt oppoſite Things in Nature, ſo I believe they will be ſeldom found to go together. From all this I infer, that Men of Senſe, who compare and weigh Things before they decide on them, will never give Judgment in favour of our Malecontent Writers; tho' I will not deny that they may be diverted by them, as we are with a hundred Things which we deſpiſe for all that.

To ſpin this Paper to a great Length would be needleſs, as I have already ſaid all that is neceſſary on the Subject I intended to conſider, and therefore I ſhall conclude with putting the Reader in Mind, that I am ready and willing to ſubmit to the ſame Trials to which I would ſubject others, and that I never deſire to be believed farther than it ſhall appear that I have Truth, Reaſon, and the *Britiſh* Conſtitution on my Side. Things are now, tho' in a good, yet in a critical Situation, which I conceive no fit one for Buffoonry and low Wit; if any are of a contrary Opinion, it is but throwing by my Paper, and they may meet with Bears and Fiddlers enough elſewhere.

R. FREEMAN.

LETTERS by the laſt Mail from Italy ſay, the Court of Rome is very much alarm'd at the Motion of ſome Troops of Lorain, who after taking Poſſeſſion in the Duke of Tuſcany's Name of the Fiefs of Carpegna, Scavolino and Monte Feltro, advanc'd afterwards to the Territory of the Dutchy of Urbino, provided with Cannon, Mortars, and military Equipage. As 'tis unknown what is the Ground of theſe Motions, nor whether the Deſign of them is not to eſtabliſh ſome new Pretenſion, it has been reſolved by the Court of Rome to put the chief Poſts on that Side in a State of Defence, and particularly to reinforce the Garriſon of Urbino with 100 Corſican Soldiers.

The Gibraltar, an Engliſh Man of War, is arrived from Lisbon at Leghorn, with Money and rich Goods for the Leghorn Merchants; and the Britiſh Reſident there was to embark on board her for Marſeilles, in order to proceed from thence to London.

The Cleopatra, another Engliſh Veſſel, is arrived we hear at Venice, in three Months from London, and 26 Days from Marſeilles, with Sugar, and divers other Species of Merchandize.

From the London Gazette.

Peterſburgh, April 22. We daily expect to hear that Velt Marſhal Munich has left his Winter Quarters at Pultawa, and is gone to join his Troops that are aſſembling at Perevolotzna, where a Bridge of Boats is already built for the Army to paſs the Nieper, in order to march towards Oczakow. The little Veſſels and Boats commanded by Vice Admiral Sinawin, are all laden with Proviſions and Ammunition for the Troops, and are gone from Brensky down the River Nieper. It is ſaid there that Ombo, with all his Calmucks, (except thoſe who are to ſerve this Campaign under the Velt Marſhals Munich and Lacy) is already marched to invade the Territories of the Cuban Tartars where probably he may meet with a ſtout Reſiſtance, for a great Number of the Inhabitants of the Crimea and neighbouring Tartars are retired into that Country for want of Proviſions at Home. M. Maurian, the Swediſh Secretary, who has been here a great many Years, is recalled. The King of Poland has ſent M. Traldon, the Dutcheſs of Courland's Brother, who is in his Service, with two blue Ribbons of the Order of the White Eagle, for the Duke of Courland's two Sons.

Dreſden, May 18, *N. S.* The Queen, Conſort of Don Carlos, ſet out from hence the 12th Inſtant for Pilnitz, attended by the Nobility, in great Magnificence and Ceremony, where was repreſented an Italian Comedy, and there was afterwards a great Supper, and Firework. The 13th the Queen continued her Journey, and their Poliſh Majeſties returned hither. Count Collobrath, Brother-in-Law to the Count de Bruhl, is gone with the Queen as Chamberlain, and it is ſaid that he will remain at Naples as Miniſter from this Court, or elſe continue his Journey to Madrid, to be Miniſter there. The King gave M. Fuenclara at parting, his Picture ſet with Diamonds, which is valued at 40,000 German Florins. Count Weſtern, Chamberlain, is ſent to Peterſburgh with the News of the Marriage. The King goes to Frauſtadt the 27th or 28th of this Month, to ſign the Univerſalia for holding the Diet in September at Warſaw: His Majeſty will not be abſent above 5 or 6 Days, ſo that none of the Foreign Miniſters will follow him.

HOME

HOME PORTS.

Deal, May 15. Wind S. W. The Fox, Ware, is failed. Remain the Aldborough Man of War; the Mary, Laurence; and the Greenland, Roſe, for Orders. Arrived and ſailed for the River, the Mountague, Flower, from Eaſt India; the Exmouth, Chappel, from Leghorn; the Fleece, Madgett, from Cadiz; the Charming Betty, Deakins, from Lisbon; the Ann, Wigg, from Gallipoly for Holland; and the Fly, Richards, from Falmouth.

LONDON.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carliſle is appointed Governor of Carliſle, and Lord Lieutenant of the ſaid County, in the room of his Father Charles Earl of Carliſle, deceaſed.

Yeſterday Morning her Grace the Dutcheſs of Gordon ſet out from her Houſe in Pall-mall, for her Seat in Scotland.

Brigadier General Handaſyde is appointed Governor of St. Philip's Caſtle, in the room of General Montagu, deceaſed

Monday Night died at his Lodgings in Pall-mall, Capt. George Phillips, Capt. of a Company in the Regiment of Foot commanded by Col. Bland.

Lieutenant Cosby is appointed a Captain in the Regiment of Foot commanded by Colonel Irwyn.

Yeſterday died at his Houſe in Eſſex-ſtreet, Sir John Cheſhire, his Majeſty's Premier Serjeant at Law.

And we hear he will be ſucceeded by Serjeant Eyre, as being the Eldeſt King's Serjeant.

A new Writ is ordered to be iſſued out by the Clerk of the Crown, for electing a new Member for Seaford in Suſſex, in the room of William Hay, Eſq; who is appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the Victualling Office.

Likewiſe a new Writ for Clifton Dartmouth in the County of Devon, in the room of Walter Carey, Eſq; who is appointed one of the Clerks Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Alſo a new Writ for St. Edmund's Bury, in the room of Thomas Hervey, Eſq; who is made Surveyor of his Majeſty's Gardens, in the room of Charles Dartquenave, Eſq; deceaſed.

Yeſterday came on before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, in the Court of Common Pleas, Weſtminſter, a Cauſe wherein Mrs. Rebecca Davis was Plaintiff, and Mr. Robert Pickering, an eminent Cooper, was Defendant; the Action was brought againſt the Defendant for Non-performance of a Marriage Contract; and after examining divers Witneſſes, and hearing Counſel on both Sides, the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff and 360 l. Damages.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Malton ſet out for his Seat in Yorkſhire, for the Remainder of the Summer.

We hear that Dr. Bentley, Maſter of Trinity College in Cambridge, who has been dangerouſly ill, is in a fair way of Recovery.

On Thurſday laſt at the Races at Epſom, Mr. Dyer's Grey Horſe, Frolick, won the Purſe of 20 Guineas. There were four ſtarted.

On Friday Mr. Greſwood's Bay Horſe, Fops, won the Purſe of 20 Guineas againſt Mr. Burgeſs's White Mare, Eſſex Lady.

On Saturday ſix ſtarted for the Purſe of 30 Guineas, Mr. Greſwood's Bay Horſe; Garton Orms Eſqr's Crop Mare, Miſs Kitton; Lord Portmore's Bay Horſe, Foreigner; Mr. Ryley's, Norfolk Lady; Mr. Banther's Brown Mare, Miſs Lanther; and Mr. Howard's, Brown George; and the ſame was won by Mr. Greſwood's Bay Horſe.

Yeſterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordſhips were pleaſed to put 14 Men of War into Commiſſion.

BANKRUPTS.

Anthony Sympſon, heretofore of the Strand, in the Pariſh of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middleſex, Haberdaſher, and now or late of Glouceſter-ſtreet, near Red-Lyon Square, in the ſame County, Broker.

Edward Olive, of New Crane, in the Pariſh of St. Paul, Shadwell, in the County of Middleſex, Cheeſemonger.

Paul Petit, now or late of Silver-ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. James, within the Liberty of Weſtminſter, Carver, Gilder and Chapman.

John Warner, late of the Pariſh of St. George, Hanover Square, in the County of Middleſex, Tallow Chandler.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	09 13	09 38

Bank Stock 141 1-half, 142. India 173 1-half, 3 4ths, 1-half. South Sea 100 5-8ths. Old Annuity 110 7-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto 110 7-8ths to 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 105 3-4ths to 106. 7 per Cent. Loan 110. 5 per Cent. ditto 100 1-8th. Royal Aſſurance 130. London Aſſurance 14 5-8ths to 3-4ths. African 13 3-4ths. India Bonds 6 l. 16 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 1 l. 15 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 2 l. 17 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 7-8ths Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 1-half per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 121.

This Day is publiſhed,
(Price One Shilling and Six-pence)

REMARKS on Mr. THOMAS CHUBB'S Diſſertation on Providence, and on his true Goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt aſſerted, with an Introductory Epiſtle, where n theſe Remarks are particularly offered to Mr. CHUBB's Conſideration.

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To be ſold for the Remainder of a Term of 31 *Years, to be computed from the* 18*th of July*, 1728.

ONE Third of a Copper Mine at Ballymurtagh near Wicklow in Ireland, being the late Property of a Gentleman deceaſed.

This Mine has been in a conſtant and ſteady Courſe of Working for many Years, and ſeveral rich Veins have been lately diſcovered therein, and the Ore of ſuch a kind Quality as alone to make the beſt Copper for Battery and Braſs Wire, or when mixed in Smelting with Corniſh Ores, very much improves their Quality for the above Uſes.

Enquire of Mr. Lough, an Attorney in Monument-Yard, London, where further Particulars may be had.

This Day is publiſh'd,
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THE *Nicene* and *Athanaſian* CREEDS explained and confirmed by the Holy Scriptures, in a manner adapted to common Apprehenſions. In Eight SERMONS preached at the Lady *Moyer's* Lectures at St. Paul's, in the Years 1733 and 1734.

By CHARLES WHEATLY, *M. A.*

Printed for JOHN NOURSE, at the Lamb without Temple-Bar.

The CONTENTS as follow.

Dedicated to his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Preface to the Religious and Studious Youth of our two Univerſities.

An Exhortation to the ſerious and well-diſpoſed Laity of the Church of England.

SERMON I. Apoſtolical Creeds and their Contents, on 1 Tim. vi. 20, 21.

SERM. II. The Uſe and Authority of Creeds, on the ſame Text.

Appendix to Sermon II. The Hiſtory of the Athanaſian Creed.

SERM. III. Three Diſtinct Perſons the Object of our Worſhip, on Mat. xxviii. 19.

SERM. IV. The Relation, Order and Subordination of the Three Divine Perſons to one another, on the ſame Text.

SERM. V. The Co-Eternity and Co-Equality of the Perſons in the Godhead, reconcil'd with the Relation and Subordination of the Son and the Holy Ghoſt, on Iſai. vi. 1, 2, 3.

Proemium to Sermon. VI. proving the Genuineneſs of 1 John v. 7.

SERM. VI. The Unity of the Godhead; or, the Three Perſons undivided, on 1 John v. 7.

Proemium to Sermon VII. A ſummary View of the ſeveral Hereſies which corrupted the Doctrine of Chriſt's Incarnation.

SERM. VII. Perfect Godhead and Manhood in One only Chriſt, on John i. 14.

SERM. VIII. The Damnatory Clauſes in the Athanaſian Creed explained and vindicated, on Mark xvi. 15, 16.

The Athanaſian Creed paraphraſed.

Concerning Gleets *and* Seminal Weakneſſes *of all Kinds.*

ALL judicious Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes, whether occaſion'd by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio ſui, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis, or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption, which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effuſions, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, or Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe, and ſpeedy Cure, which they moſt aſſuredly may, by taking only a ſmall Quantity of a tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now publiſhed for a general Good, after having for many Years been experienc'd never once to fail perfectly curing the moſt Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels, and Urinary Paſſages, whichit almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, is neither diſagreeable to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtorative in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and particularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels to an immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons fatigu'd with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain; too much cannot be ſaid in it, and this, All who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-ſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of Inſtructions, which whomſoever carefully reads will perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted with, ſucceeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Diſeaſe is intirely eradicated or not

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. Pot of Baliamick Electuary.

The Univerſal Family MEDICINE,

Still more and more fam'd, after upwards of 14 *Years Succeſs with the Publick,*

Is ſold by the Author's Appointment, at Mr. King's Picture Shop in the Poultry, near the Royal Exchange; at Mr. Martin's Toy Shop, the Sign of the Three Rabbits near Durham Yard in the Strand; and by Mr. Hildyard, Bookſeller in York; at 3 s. *the Bottle Retail.*

It is to be taken at any Seaſon of the Year, but eſpecially in the Spring and Fall; is ſo very agreeable to Young and Old, that Children take it without Trouble, a few Drops being a Doſe; and ſo gentle, that it weakens not the moſt Aged: For it is a ſafe and effectual Alterative, to be taken in a leſs Doſe than where Purging is neceſſary; an Excellence inherent in this Medicine, which is a ſingular Property well known to the Learned, to be in ſome Cathartick Medicines.

It is in particular,

A Certain and infallible Cure for the SCURVY, tho' of the longeſt Standing, and attended with the moſt aggravated Circumſtances (a Diſtemper ſo common to Engliſh People, that not one in a thouſand is wholly exempt from it, and great Numbers are ſorely afflicted with it) being a cordial Elixir, peculiarly adapted to that Diſeaſe in all its Forms of appearing, from the ſlighteſt itching Humour in the Blood, to its utmoſt or laſt Efforts on human Nature.

For it is a true Specifick Cordial, that perfectly cures that Diſtemper by gentle Evacuation, by Stool and Urine, the only ſure and effectual Way perfectly to cure the Scurvy, &c. and prevent Relapſes (notwithſtanding what may be dreamt to the contrary) the Truth of which is witneſſed to daily, by the many Thouſands that have taken this Medicine. It ſo powerfully rectifies the Blood and Juices, that ſcrophulous Caſes are alſo ſpeedily cured by it; and all Spots, Blotches, Pimples, &c. on the Skin, are quickly and entirely taken off, the Patients made lively and briſk, many chronick Diſeaſes prevented, and a due State of Health ſecured.

It removes all Pain from the Stomach, helps Digeſtion, opens Obſtructions, and is peculiarly ſerviceable to Maids inclined to, or troubled with the Green Sickneſs. 'Tis the beſt Medicine in the World to deſtroy Worms in Children or grown People, and prevent their Return; for it ſcours away all thoſe ropy, viſcid Humours which breed them in their Bowels, and is ſo well adapted to all Conſtitutions, that it is deſervedly eſteemed both in City and Country, the moſt general Family Medicine that ever was known to preſerve Health, and hinders no Buſineſs or Recreation.

Good Allowance is given Wholeſale by Mr. King for ready Money to Country Shopkeepers, &c. to ſell again. This Medicine will keep many Years in any Climate.

The Directions given with it are large and full.

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